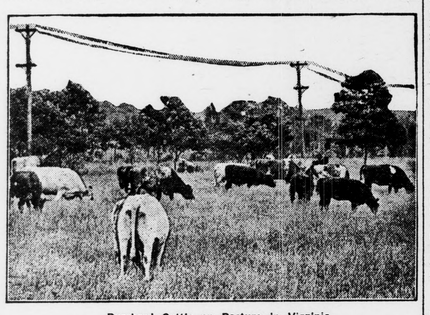
DEFINITE STATEMENT SHOWING IT PAYS TO RAISE PUREBRED STOCK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A certain number of farmers have long recognized the superiority of purebred animals over scrubs and grades. By them no exact figures were needed. There are many men, however, who demand definite statements of facts showing that it pays to raise animals of known blood lines. The United States Department of Agriculture now has statements from a large number of farmers which go to show that the experience of nearly all of more than 500 of these raisers of purebreds is in favor of these animals as profit makers.

Purebreds Far Superior.

An analysis of the large number of estimates made by these men shows that they consider purebreds of all kinds more than one-third better or more efficient than common stock. The difference seems to be most marked in the case of dairy cattle, the average dairy farmer in the list questioned considering that the cow of



Purebred Cattle on Pasture in Virginia.

pure breeding was 47.8 per cent better than the common cow. The superiority of other kinds of farm stock, according to the investigation, was as follows: Poultry, 40.7 per cent; swine, 38.3; sheep, 37.8; horses, 37.2; beef cattle, 36.8, and goats, 36.8 per cent. The average superiority of all kinds of purebred stock over common stock was given as 40.4 per cent.

Cows and hens show up better than other kinds of farm animals probably because it is easier to measure their production and consequently easier to improve them. A New England dairyman attributes his increased returns from purebred dairy cows to the fact that "more attention is paid to testing and feeding. Consequently there is more weeding out of the poorer cows, which results in building up a better herd." A Florida poultryman described how by trapnesting his flock he increased the annual egg production per hen from 80 to 150. This was accomplished by selection and feeding without introducing new blood.

How do purebreds excel ordinary stock? Here are the different points in the order of their importance as listed by the Department of Agriculture: Better conformation and quality, better selling price of animals, increased production, stock more salable, more product for the feed, interest and price (results in greater returns), uniformity (factor in making sales), early maturity, ease of fattening and finishing, better prices of products, increased vigor and docility and ease of handling.

"My purebred stock," says one farmer "weigh as much at 15 months as my scrubs did at three years—a saving of 21 months in feed and labor, besides getting a better price. They are early maturing, easy keepers and good producers." A dairyman says: "My cows have more than doubled in milk production. Scrub and grade cows used to give me about 4,000 pounds of milk a year, while my purebreds average more than 8,000 pounds."

Worthy of High Price.

There appears to be a determination among experienced breeders to get sires of the desired type and breeding even at great trouble and high price, because of their faith in ultimate results. "They come high," says one breeder, "but are worth what they cost. I saw the need of better cattle and sold my scrubs and bought registered Herefords. They have more than paid for themselves." For the most part, users of purebred sires are reasonably well satisfied with them as individuals. Of 450 users, 380 report general satisfaction, 71 are satisfied except for the desire for still better, and eight are dissatisfied. In general, about 98 per cent of the owners appear to have obtained satisfactory purebreds as sires. The average estimated increase in financial returns "traceable to the use of purebred sires" was 48 per cent. The profitable results are due largely to the fact that such a sire gradually improves an entire herd or flock. Especially in the case of poultry and hogs, which multiply rapidly, a few animals of pure breeding may in a few years become the ancestors of hundreds of purebreds.

Men change their ways of doing things for various reasons. The farmers questioned by the department changed to purebred animals as a result of various influences, but principally as a result of reading, observation, talks with county agents, lessons learned at meetings and institutes, sales, fairs, shows, home influence, college instruction, natural liking for good animals, live-stock club work, and various other reasons. "As a boy," said one stockman, "I saw that my father never would make a success with scrubs."

MOST DAMAGE TO MACHINERY

Water Seeping Into Bearings and Forming Coat of Rust Around Journals Is Harmful.

The greatest damage to any machine standing in the weather is caused by water seeping into the bearings and forming a coat of rust around the journals. This rust must be broken when the machine starts operating, and causes much heavier draft and rapid wear because the journal will not become entirely smooth and bright until the metal has worn down to the depth of rusting.

Take a large nozzled oil can, draw some of the heavy oil, 600 W Steam Cylinder, from the gearcase of the automobile and fill each harvester bearing full and around the ends. This coats the journal so that it will scarcely rust at all. Then paint the knives and wooden parts, also knotter bills, sprockets, latches and other bright parts with asphaltum. Next year all you need to do is squirt kerosene into the bearings and over the wearing parts to cut out the grease and asphaltum, wipe clean with cotton waste or old rags, oil well and the machine will start off smoothly and easily. Be sure and oil well after using kerosene, as kerosene is the greatest destroyer of lubricants readily available, and the journals will run dry enough to cut in a very short time if the operator is not careful.

Alfalfa Dislikes "Wet Feet."

Alfalfa will not grow well with "wet feet," and tiled land cannot be used to advantage because the roots of the alfalfa plant being perennial will finally fill the tiles.

Good Shelter Pays.

The first cost of housing farm implements is an item to be considered, but it pays.

Charm and Art in Paris Gowns

This is the most interesting fashion season that Paris has known for some time, writes a correspondent in the New York Times. The silhouette is a changed affair and for that reason there is no suggestion of monotony or sameness about any of the new clothes or the details of trimming and decoration. Not only have the general lines been changed, but none of the accessories have been permitted to keep their character of a year ago.

We have entered a new era, led by the hand of the Parisienne experienced in the art of dress, and reluctant as we may be to join the procession our presence there seems inevitable. At any rate, there are few who will be able to resist the lure when they behold the new frocks with their graceful charm and artistic appearance.

Paris offers us every excuse to abandon our free, short clothes and to step into the more sweeping feminine lines and flounces. The art of the sewer frocks is something to make us wonder. They have an appeal for every woman with a love for dress in the bottom of her heart.

The fabrics are more gorgeous than they ever have been before. They are woven as though magicians had had their hands in the making. Their colors are rich and prettily combined under a standard of luxury which is so much a part of the season's styles.

Speaking of colors, they have been used with rare perfection. It is not only that the brighter and the more illusive colors have been chosen for the season's frocks, but they have been put together in such a way that they bring out each other and create a picture not approached for many a long day.

Long and Wide Sleeves.

Sleeves are long and wide, although some of them are tightly fitted with portions that branch out and break the straightness of the silhouette. Skirts continue to be long, with many floating panels and as much draping as the figure can possibly carry.

There is a great deal of fur trimming, always in an original manner, not only for coats and suits and street dresses, but for the flimiest and sheerest of frocks as well. There are ribbons and flowers and much silver and gold. There is any amount of embroidery done by hand in the most fascinating designs and intricate stitches. In fact, embroidery has been developed until at times it is used to cover the whole surface of a dress or a wrap. And this general mode has led to the materials which are embroidered in their weaving with all-over patterns and quilted designs.

There is so much to intrigue us in the fall styles that, if we have any interest at all in the matter of fashion and what it means to the charm of a woman, we are bound to be absorbed in the subject for some time to come. There is more variety in the day-time dress this season than in any other field of costuming. The couturiers seem to have run wild in making new things and new designs, in carrying out their own pet ideas, as it were. At the showing of each collection more beautiful frocks than the last seemed to appear until one became bewildered in trying to decide which was the best. There wasn't any best. Each one was as good as the other.

Chanel shows dresses that are particularly simple and young. The waist-

Example of Short Coat, Fur-Trimmed and Worn With Draped Dress.

lines are never indicated by belts but only by folds of the materials. Contrary to the rule of most of the other houses, Chanel makes the decollette square. One remarks, as elsewhere, a tendency to the fondness for the straight lines. The skirts are sometimes plaited with waistlines remaining plain and untrimmed so that the skirt of the frock is apparently the most interesting feature.

At Paul Caret's the panels have their places on each side of the gown, giving a fuller and more ample line to the skirt. At times they are placed near the back of the skirt, resulting in a long and decidedly graceful silhouette.

Jean Paton shows a number of dresses of olive green velours or of plain brule trimmed with dyed lamb's wool. The skirts are straight, adorned with the floating panels, two or more attached at the waist according to taste.

One is surprised to find that most of Poiret's skirts are straight of line and narrow of width, contrasting with his usual inclinations.

Favors Gray Models.

Lucien Lelong shows a decided feeling for gray models and for the lighter shades of tan. A frock of black vel-

Black Velvet Evening Gown Embroidered, for Trimming, in Many Colors.

vet is gorgeously enriched by sleeves of silver cloth. A dress of cream muslin has for a girdle three bourrelets of graded velvet, from maroon to champagne color in lovely modulations.

Jenny persists in the bateau line of neck for her afternoon frocks. Serge dresses of navy blue are straight and simple. Some are trimmed with a conservative band of narrow black braid. One gown of blue serge remains straight and simple with sleeves tightly fitting, the left sleeve surprising one with a wide cuff of white serge. On the right side of this skirt is a panel hanging from the waist and lined with white serge.

At Premet's all of the serge frocks are straight and narrow. One model of black serge is lightened by a collar and wristbands of white crepe, braided and rebraided with crepe of orange and brilliant green. The majority of the afternoon gowns have round necks with large collars which reach over the shoulders like berthas.

One exquisite frock of myrtle green relies for its trimmings upon an embroidered pattern of tiny beads of porcelain in marigold yellow. This is, in effect, most unusual and charming.

At Madeleine et Madeleine there is an attractive gown for the jeune fille of beige kasha with an adjustable corsage which fastens in the back with huge buttons. This frock has an ample skirt which reaches well below the ankles. A serge dress has a skirt full and long with a short waist and sleeves tied at the elbow and falling bouffants.

At Martial et Armand's one sees as always a number of the transformation dresses. There is one of white crepe with panels of black crepe which fall from the shoulders and may be removed to show a tightly fitting skirt of white. Another has a removable skirt of black marocain which is made over green jersey. This can be detached and used as a cape. Many gowns have girdles which form large geisha bows at the back.

With Scarf of Crepe.

At Drecoll's there is a dress with a scarf of crepe that is draped from the shoulders and caught at the waist with a wide band of fur, falling again in a floating panel to the edge of the skirt in back. This panel may be detached and twisted about the neck, forming a scarf. A gown of black crepe de chine carries no other trimming but a long queue of black fox which is hung from the waist down one side.

One cannot help but notice that Beers' skirts are slightly shorter and narrower than the skirts shown elsewhere. Charlotte likes very much to combine unusual colors. On an afternoon gown of maroon one finds a broad girdle of scarlet and panels of the same draped over either hip. Another dress of maroon crepe has huge full sleeves of muslin, intricately embroidered with red beads in a quaint, peasant style.

LIGHT ON CAUSES OF CORN ROT

Diseases Found Distributed Throughout the Corn Belt.

Diseases Can Be Greatly Reduced by Properly Balancing Fertilizing Elements in Soil and by Using Selected Seed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The severity of the root, stalk, and ear rots of corn, diseases found to be more or less widely distributed throughout the corn belt, can be greatly reduced by properly balancing the fertilizing elements in the soil and by planting selected strains of corn.

These conclusions are the result of investigations carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with a number of state experiment stations.

In the past it was not thought that the corn plant was particularly sensitive to the balance of the various elements in the soil, but now the damage caused by these rots is believed to depend largely upon these conditions and upon climatic factors. Also the nature of the plant itself—what plant breeders call the genetic composition—has much to do with its susceptibility or resistance to these rots. In the experimental fields self-fertilized strains of corn of many different varieties are showing peculiarities formerly regarded as symptoms of root, stalk, and ear rots, and many strains are being isolated which, even though self-fertilized for many generations, show resistance to the organisms associated with the rots.

Reducing the losses from these rots is a complex problem, requiring much more investigation. At present the department can go little farther than to say that primarily it involves a careful consideration of environment, soil fertility, and the nature of the particular strain of corn.

ALFALFA PASTURE FOR HOGS

There Is No Form of Grass That Produces Gain at Such Low Cost as Does This Legume.

Alfalfa pasture should be found on every farm where hogs are kept. There is no form of pasture that produces the gain at such a low cost as does alfalfa. One acre of alfalfa will produce, when fed with grain equaling 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the live weight, between five and six hundred pounds of pork with very little or no labor cost outside of the first cost of seeding. Manure sows thin in flesh have often gained as high as one-half pound per day on alfalfa alone.

Fall Seeding of Lawns.

Many grasses reach maturity in the early fall and re-seed themselves where they stand, indicating that the fall is their natural seed time. This seems to hold good for lawn grasses as well as for other lands and fine lawns are frequently established by fall seeding.

Fatten Turkeys on Grain.

Starting fattening turkeys on wheat and oats and gradually shifting to corn will prevent scours, which sometimes result when the turkeys are started on new corn.

Alfalfa Requires Lime.

Alfalfa will not thrive on land deficient in lime, which shows a strong acidity.

Fertilizer in Stacks.

Not all fertilizer comes in burlap sacks. Some of it is in straw stacks.

Dry Mash Essential.

The full dry mash hopper in the laying house takes a lot of worry out of poultry management in stormy weather. Then you know that the hens will be properly fed.

Anchor Poultry Houses.

It pays to have permanent poultry houses firmly bolted to the stone wall. This can be done by setting eight-inch bolts in the cement and securely fastening them to the sills.

FANS IN THE EVENING TOILETTE

Feathers and Lace Dyed in Persian Effects, One of the Latest in Fall Fashions.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of fans in the evening toilette. They always have been popular and always will be because of their grace and charm. It was in the vain days when Queen Elizabeth reigned that fans reached the peak of their popularity. At that time men as well as women carried them. Later, in the Eighteenth century, fans became such important and essential articles of dress that artists and jewelers exerted their utmost skill in their decoration.

In the fashionable fan of today feathers and lace are the outstanding features. Birds of every specie are called upon to donate their brilliant plumage, and even that is frequently improved upon. Feathers are being dyed and treated in so many unique ways that it is nearly impossible to determine from what birds they came.

Many curious designs are brought out for the autumn. One of the newest notes is ostrich dyed in Persian effects, each plume being dipped in five or six different colors. Nine of the largest plumes are not too many to form the present-day fan, so with each plume featuring, say, five colors there is a blending of 45 mellow shades in a single fan. These are particularly smart when carried with an evening dress embroidered in cashmere colorings.

Handsome Suit Coats.

When suit coats are long they entirely cover the frocks under them, and may be worn separately as topcoats. The godet flare on the hips is a favorite with many houses for this type of coat, which, this season, is frequently of velvet over a crepe and velvet frock. Sometimes these coats are made handsome with rich soutaching, solid embroidery or the material itself worked in fine tucks, stitched bands or in some other way.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 12

JESUS THE GREAT TEACHER

LESSON TEXT—Luke 6:20-49.

GOLDEN TEXT—As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.—Luke 6:31.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 5:1-12; John 2:2; 6:68; 7:46; Col. 2:3.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Teaching Us to Love Everybody.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Living by the Golden Rule.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Golden Rule in Everyday Life.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus Teaching Us How to Live Together.

I. Characteristics of the Subjects of the Kingdom (vv. 20-26).

Only those who are subjects of the Kingdom know what blessedness is. The spiritual experience of the subjects of the Kingdom are marked by the following steps:

1. Poverty of Spirit (v. 20). This means consciousness of one's lost condition and worthlessness. It is spiritual bankruptcy. It means to come to the end of self and to show sorrow for sins.

2. Hunger for Righteousness (v. 21). The one who has come to know his poverty desires the true righteousness of Christ.

3. Weeping Because of His Lack (v. 21). This is the godly sorrow which worketh repentance (II Cor. 7:10). Those who thus sorrow are assured that they shall laugh.

4. Treatment Which the Subjects of the Kingdom May Expect (vv. 22, 23). When the subjects of the Kingdom become like the King they incite the hatred, contempt and persecution of the world. Those who pass through this for Christ's sake should rejoice, for there is great reward laid up for them.

II. The Governing Principles of the Kingdom (vv. 27-38).

1. Love Your Enemies (v. 27). To love friends is easy, but to love enemies is only possible to those who have been made partakers of the divine nature.

2. Do Good to Those Who Hate You (v. 27). Love acts according to its own nature. Enmity only stimulates love to act in harmony with its own laws.

3. Bless Them That Curse You (v. 28). Injury by words is hard to let go unchallenged.

4. Pray for Them Which Despitefully Use You (v. 28). Christ's own example is the best commentary on this precept (Luke 23:24; cf. Acts 7:60).

5. Patiently Endure Wrong and Injury (v. 29). The Christian is not to bristle up in defense of his rights, but rather to suffer insult, injury and even loss. This should not be pressed so far that evildoers can go unchecked. It expresses the law which should govern individual action.

6. Give to Every One That Asketh (v. 30). This does not necessarily mean that the thing asked for should be given. We should give to every one that asketh, but not necessarily the thing asked for.

7. Do as You Wish to Be Done By (v. 31). This is called the "Golden Rule." If men were to live by this rule the labor problem would be solved. An end would be put to war. International relations would be peacefully adjusted and all profiteering in business would end. This is the grand and unfailing test of all that calls itself Christian. The practicing of this prospect proves that we are children of God (v. 35).

8. Be Merciful (v. 36). The mercy of the Heavenly Father is the grand example.

9. Censorious Judgment Condemned (v. 37). We should not seek out the evil in others for our satisfaction. This should not be interpreted to prohibit the estimation of another's character by his deeds.

10. Danger of Following False Teachers (v. 39). The one who does not know God and the way to heaven will lead others to ruin. Happily, we have the Scriptures, and the Holy Spirit is ready to make their meaning known, so there is no excuse.

11. Those Who Reprove Others Should Strive to Live Blameless Lives (vv. 31-46). It is easy to see others' faults, but hard to see our own. We should remove evildoing from our lives before bringing others to account. This should not be so interpreted as to prevent from reproving another until his own life is faultless.

12. The Sin of Profession Without Fruits (v. 46). The one who professes a life and fellowship with God should practice the principles which reveal the nature of God.

III. The Judgment to Be Applied to the Subjects of the Kingdom (vv. 47-49).

1. The one who hears and does the sayings of Christ the King shall be as secure as the house built upon the solid rock. The storms of the judgment cannot destroy him, for the Rock of Ages is immovable.

2. The one who hears and does not the sayings of Christ shall be overwhelmed in the judgment and go down to utter ruin and destruction.

Assurance.

Saint Bernard has said: "Man, if thou desirest a noble and holy life, and unceasingly prayest to God for it, if thou continue constant in this thy desire, it will be granted unto thee without fail, even if only in the day or hour of thy death; and if God should not give it thee then, thou wilt find it in Him in eternity; of this be assured."

Thirst for God.

The thirst for earthly water comes from parched lips; but the thirst for God comes from lips already moistened.—Anon.

Not a Chance.

"Your son is a big, husky lad. Why don't you make him a boxer? He might prove a heavyweight champion."

"No, mister; his voice ain't strong enough for vaudeville, he's got a terrible face for the movies and he's got no book larnin', so he couldn't write for the papers."

Island's Peculiar Name.

An important island in West Africa has the odd name of "Banana."

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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WITTY WITCH'S TALK

Witty Witch was at home in her cave when she heard the pounding of a big stone on another stone outside the main entrance of her home.

"Hello!" she called out. "Who is there?"

"A few visitors," said old Mr. Giant.

"How pleasant," said Witty Witch. "Shall we sit on the big stones outside the cave, or shall we come inside?

"Of course, I am already inside, so that last sentence isn't quite correct; but you know how I mean it.

"I am wondering if we should all sit outside or inside."

"We understand, we understand," said old Mr. Giant.

"Perhaps the Fairy Queen will decide this question," he added.

"Well," said the Fairy Queen, "I really like both the outside and inside of Witty Witch's home cave immensely, but as long as I've been asked to decide, I will not say, 'Oh, anything at all.'

"I remember once there was a party given by one child for a number of other children.

"One little girl went to the party, and whenever she was asked: 'What would you like to play?' she would

"Let Us All Stay Out."

wriggle her shoulders and put her head on one side and would say:

"'Oh, I don't mind.'

"They wanted her at different times to make suggestions, but she wouldn't—yet, when they came to play any game, she would go off in a corner and would say:

"'I don't want to play.'

"So, when some one is asked to suggest something or decide something, I think it is a good plan to do so.

"You asked me to decide whether we should go in or out. As far as the weather is concerned—well, it is nice out—so why not let us all stay out and enjoy the beautiful air?"

"Good!" said Witty Witch. "I shall get my toadstool seats for those who do not wish to sit on the pine-needle rug.

"And, speaking of pine needles," she continued, as they all settled themselves comfortably. "I was talking to Sir White Pine the other day.

"He told me that there weren't nearly as many of his family about now as there used to be.

"He said in some parts of the forests there were old, old stumps which had once been white pine trees.

"I asked him how I was to know a white pine tree when I saw one, for he had told me he was a white pine tree, so I knew that much!

"But I was afraid I might not know another unless he told me a little more about the points which were particularly those of the White Pine family.

"'I have five needles, where others only have two or three. My cones are very, very long and very thin, and there are no prickles upon my cones, such as there are on the cones of the Pitch Pine family,' the White Pine told me.

"'Then, too, our branches are arranged in tiers, or layers, like a layer cake, only very different.

"'But you know what I mean, Witty Witch,' the White Pine said, 'when I speak of our branches being in tiers. Sometimes you will see us with some of our branches missing. They have been broken off by winds; but then, with some of our outspreading branches still with us, and some gone, we're very interesting and attractive looking.

"'Next time you see some of us like that you will see that there is something rather wild and fascinating about such looks.'

"I met a Queen Bee the other day, too," Witty Witch continued, "but she said she was too busy being a queen to talk.

"There were many worker bees all about gathering honey.

"But, speaking of honey reminds me that they gave me some, so let's have a bread and honey feast as we talk!"

So Witty Witch and her visitors had a bread and honey feast as they chatted outside of Witty Witch's home cave.

Pleasures of Anticipation.

Elsie is very fond of ice cream and one evening, when it was served at dinner, she said, reproachfully: "Oh, mamma, why didn't you tell me this morning we were going to have it?"

"What difference would that have made?" inquired her mother.

"Lots," said the child. "I could have enjoyed thinking about it all day."

The Better Plan.

Father—Johnny, come help me dig these potatoes.

Son—Aw, don't you think it would be better if you'd do it yourself? You planted 'em. You know where they are.

Ultra Refined.

The Coed—Our English teacher is such a purist she won't use the word "combustible."

The Other Party—No!

The Coed—No. She says, "combreakable" instead.

Merciless Opinion.

"I understand you have given up the brass band as a feature of the campaign."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "the comments on my policies were fierce enough, but they were not as bad as the musical criticism."

Turning the Tables.

"He certainly is old-fashioned."

"What's the matter?"

"Insists on his wife going out on the back porch if she wants to smoke."—Detroit Free Press.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

Some spirit leaps to bend the knee
In utter gratitude and love and praise
For all the wondrous beauty of the days
That God has given to earth, and given to me.
—Amory H. Cook.

SAUCES AND SAUCES

In spite of the array of names for sauces of various kinds, sauces for

meats, sauces for fish, sauces for vegetables and puddings, one may learn the basis of a sauce and from that develop a dozen others.

The sauces which consist of a liquid, a thickener and a flavor with often a little fat, may be prepared from water, milk, sirup, vinegar, fruit juices, meat of fish broths which may be thickened with flour, cornstarch, taploca, rice flour, arrowroot, or bread crumbs. The fat may be butter, peanut butter, corn oil or any of the vegetable oils. The list of flavorings is too long to mention, but a few extracts, herbs and spices, mushrooms, fish pastes, vegetables and fruits, are some of the many. An egg may both thicken a sauce, flavor it as well as add food value to it.

The most simple and really the base of most sauces is the white sauce. Milk is often used for the liquid, with flour for the thickening and butter for the fat.

In the making of all sauces thickened with starch, care should be taken to mix the flour or cornstarch well with either fat, sugar or cold liquid to insure the smoothness of the sauce.

The proportions for a medium white sauce—that most often used—are two tablespoonfuls each of fat and flour, one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste.

A sauce which is made by melting the fat and when bubbling hot stirring in the flour, then when well mixed the milk or liquid, will have a different flavor from a sauce made by mixing the flour with the cold milk, cooking, then adding the butter.

For a brown sauce the flour and fat are cooked carefully until well browned before adding the liquid. A small amount of kitchen bouquet will strengthen the color as well as adding a bit of flavor.

Half of a cupful of chopped cooked spinach added to a white sauce made by using half stock and half milk, is a good one to serve for color.

The true patriot is the man who can eat an imitation beefsteak with a smile on his face and tell the woman who prepared it that it is as good as the real thing.—Mrs. Burnett-Smith.

MORE SAUCES

Some of the richer sauces are those which are made with eggs and cream. The following are a few worth indexing:

Mousseline Sauce.—Beat three egg yolks until thick, add one-half cupful of cream, one-half cupful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and one-half tablespoonful of lemon juice. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick, adding the lemon juice last.

Hollandaise Sauce.—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add gradually the beaten yolks of two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper. Combine with one-third cupful of hot water or one-half cupful of hot cream, cook until the sauce thickens, then remove and cook for two minutes; add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve at once. Nice with boiled cauliflower or asparagus and fish.

Golden Sauce.—Beat two eggs slightly, add one-third of a cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of canned pear, pineapple or other fruit juice, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cook until thick; add one teaspoonful of chopped maraschino cherries. Cool and serve.

Norwegian Fruit Sauce.—Rub one cupful of cooked prunes through a strainer. Add one-quarter of a cupful of soaked cooked raisins, one stick of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of minute tapioca and one cupful of cherry or pineapple juice. Cook until the tapioca is clear. Two hours in a double boiler gives the best flavor; add two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Thin, if necessary. Use on cold meats or puddings.

Foamy Egg Sauce.—Beat three egg yolks until thick, add one-fourth of a cupful of powdered sugar and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt; add two-thirds of a cupful of boiling fruit juice. Fold in the well-beaten white and serve at once. Hot milk may be used in place of the fruit juice if desired, then flavor with any desired flavoring.

Sterling Sauce.—Take one-half cupful of butter, add one cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cream and any flavoring desired. Tartare sauce is prepared by adding chopped olives, pickles, capers, parsley and shallot to a mayonnaise.

Nellie Maxwell

Fish Have No Sense of Hearing.

Many fish are capable of producing sounds, some by the scraping of fins or other organs, some by means of the teeth, and some by means of gas emitted from the air-bladder. But no fish can hear; it may feel the vibrations set up by sound.

First Observations of Pulse Rate.

The first regular observations on the pulse rate by counting the number of beats in a minute by the watch were made by Sir John Floyer, English physician, in 1907.

As Sponge Comes From the Sea.

If the sponge as brought up fresh from the seashore were a familiar object few persons would be in doubt as to its being an animal. When fresh it is a fleshy-looking substance, covered with a firm skin. Its cavities are filled with a gelatinous substance called "milk."

Write With Fingernail.

A wax-covered memorandum pad requires no pencil. Messages may be written upon it with the fingernail or any instrument with a point.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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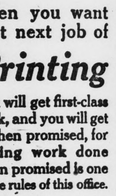

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 45.

IF ALLIES YIELD FRANCE WILL ACT

Will Force Germany to Fulfil Obligations

NOW UP TO THE ALLIES

British Give Notice — Reparations Commission's Visit To Berlin Was Disappointing.

Paris.—Premier Poincare told the Senate that the French Government had decided to act alone with regard to Germany if the Brussels Conference failed to give France satisfaction. He expressed the opinion that no general settlement of the reparations problem was possible unless the question of interallied debts was solved at the same time.

"France is not imperialistic," he declared. "I can say that she is the least imperialistic of the nations, but she rights to defend. We do not contemplate personal action before the Brussels Conference, but if we do not obtain satisfaction there is nothing in the world that can prevent us from acting alone in the fullness of our rights."

"There is not one Frenchman who doubts the solidity of France, and no foreigner has the right to doubt it," Premier Poincare declared. The Premier rejected the idea of establishing a customs barrier along the Rhine for the benefit of the Allies, on the ground that it would result simply in turning traffic in other directions."

The question of resorting to compulsion against Germany to force her to execute her obligations will be taken up at the Brussels Conference, he said.

The question whether the Allies will consent to proceed with measures of compulsion against Germany will finally be considered at Brussels, the Premier continued. Germany thus far had confined herself to dilatory tactics, while making audacious pretensions. The Allies must decide once for all the policy they intend to adopt toward her.

"Lord Curzon has promised us the support of the new British Government," said M. Poincare in conclusion, "and we are always ready to press a cordial hand extended to us. We count on the friendship of Great Britain as she may count on the friendship of France."

German Attitude Unsatisfactory.

Berlin—The reply of the German Government to the Reparations Commission concerning Germany's economic situation reiterated Germany's intention to fulfill the obligations entered into with the Guarantee Committee last July. It said the German Government regarded stabilization as the most urgent task before it, but that guarantees for permanent success for the measures proposed could only be given on condition that a final solution of the entire reparations problem be immediately taken in hand.

The reply further expressed the opinion that it still was possible to take steps by means of co-operation between foreign banking syndicates and the Reichsbank for supporting the mark.

Sir John Bradbury, British representative on the Reparations Commission, in an interview was inclined to the opinion that the visit to Berlin of the Reparations Commission had been a disappointment, inasmuch as Germany had not yet formulated definite plans.

"If she continues to fold her arms," Sir John continued, "and wait for catastrophe, she probably will release destructive forces to which the Rhine will prove a flimsy and even the channel an ineffective barrier, but the first brunt of which will certainly be borne at home."

SIBERIAN CONCESSIONS ARE VOID

Far Eastern Republic Cancels Contracts With Foreigners.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Republic has issued an order declaring null and void all contracts entered into by the Provisional Pri-Amur (Merkuloff) Government at Vladivostok with Russian and foreign capitalists.

All grants of concessions for the exploitation of the mineral and forest resources of the maritime provinces likewise are declared void by the order issued soon after the army of Far Eastern Republic occupied Vladivostok, following the evacuation of the Japanese. The powers granted to agents also have been canceled.

GLIDING CONTEST FOR U. S,

Competitions Will Be Held At Daytona Next January.

New York.—The Aero Science Club of America announced it had accepted an invitation of the Daytona, Fla., Chamber of Commerce, to conduct a gliding and soaring contest of motorless planes at Daytona next January.

A $1,000 trophy already has been donated and other awards are planned, it was stated. Invitations to participate have been sent to the Aero Club of America and the National Aeronautic Association.

TO HONOR CIVIL WAR HEROES

West Virginia Will Unveil Memorial To Men Who Lost Way.

Charleston, W. Va.—West Virginia's monument to the memory of Major Goodspeed and 136 members of the Fourth West Virginia Infantry who lost their lives in the seige of Vicksburg under General Grant, is to be formally unveiled on the Vicksburg battle ground the afternoon of November 14, it is announced by H. S. White, chairman of the Vicksburg Monument

Party Lin... And H...

Washington.—A... but with a majority... majority of 10, is as... Tuesday's elections.

On the face of... House of Represent...
Republi...
Democra...
Socialist...
Farmer-L...
Indepen...

The Senate will... Republic...
Democra...
Farmer-L...

The Republican... California, who is li... Partisan Republican... Dakota.

The last Senator... ington, where C. C. ... lican, and North Dak... Democrat.

MINIMUM W... LAW

District Court Hits St... tive in Cap...

HOLDS IT BLOW A...

Declares It Would Le... To "Social Disorder ... lution"—Old Pri... Involved.

Washington.—Declari... modern tendency towa... inate legislative and judi... with great fundamental... free government, if persi... lead ultimately to "socia... revolution," the District... Court of Appeals held un... the minimum wage law e... Capital. In holding th... and thereby establishing... garded as likely to be a... far-reaching importance... Appeals reversed itself... cision handed down in J...

The court divided two... question. The dissenting... dered by Chief Justice St... the right of Associate... Orsdel and Robb to reli... brought by a local hosp... the wage board from e... law.

The majority opinion, ... nounced the minimum w... it declared would take... American citizen the "... safeguard the Constitutio... right to bargain and sell... the highest wage his sk... iency affords."

"No greater calamity ... the wage earners of the ... opinion asserted, "than ... legislative power to fix ... final solution of the entire repara... tions problem be immediately taken in hand.

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